

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, May 2, 1727.

From the Amsterdam Gazette, May 2.

Genoa, April 10.

THE Difference between this Republic and the King of Sardinia, is made up at the Emperor's Instance, in the following Manner: "The Secretary of War of the Count de Tann Governor of Milan, did declare in the Presence of the said Governor, of the Grand Chancellor of the State of Milan, and of the Ministers of the Emperor and the King of Sardinia, That the Republic of Genoa was very sensible, in what Manner their Orders of the 11 of January 1726 were executed, with regard to the Subjects and Vessels of Oneglia: "Wherefore the Republic, the better to second the good Intentions of his Imperial Majesty, and to manifest to his Sardinian Majesty an Instance of the Value they put upon his Friendship, have set the Prisoners at Liberty, and ordered what was taken from them to be given back.

Milan, April 12. The Affair of Oneglia having been made by the Emperor's Mediation, the Republic of Genoa is to send Two Gentlemen to the Court of Turin, to give Satisfaction to the Duke of Savoy, and to acknowledge him in quality of King of Sardinia: His Majesty, on the other hand, is to give the Republic the same Title as do the English, to wit, *Most Serene Duke, and Most Excellent Lords.*

Frankfort, April 27. The Imperial Troops which were in the Neighbourhood of Mayence, have continued their March towards Hondsrug, where they will remain till fresh Orders.

From the Supplement to the Amsterd. Gazette, May 2.

Extract of a Letter from Brussels, April 28.

They talk at Court, that very agreeable News is come to hand, and which may in a few Days be made public: We come to know, since the Day before Yesterday, that it regards a General Peace, which is to be terminated in a Congress, whereof France is to have the Nomination of the Place and Time: We flatter ourselves the more with the Hopes of the holding of this Congress, for that 'tis

assured, That the Limitations and Remarks made by the Emperor on the *Ultimatum* of the Allies of Hanover, will be followed by a Resolution of his Imperial Majesty yet more favourable; and which they expect at Paris towards the latter End of next Week. These News did instantly raise the Actions of our Company to 30 per Cent. Profit, in hopes that the Congress will take Place: This will ensure the Return of the 9 Vessels belonging to our Company, which are expected richly laden pursuant to the Orders sent them to the Indies.

Of all the different Schemes of the Troops which the principal Potentates of Europe are to have, or may probably furnish, there is not one that may be reckoned to have more of Reality in it than the following.

Allies of the Vienna Treaty

The Emperor,	188,000
Spain,	88000
Russia,	150,000
Electeur Palatine,	16000
Electeur of Bavaria,	15000
Bishop of Wortzburg,	8000
Electeur of Cologne,	12000
Electeur of Mentz,	4000
Duke of Wolfenbuttle,	8000
	<hr/> 484,000

The Allies of Hanover

France,	230,000
Great Britain,	38000
King of Prussia,	80000
Holland,	53000
Electeur of Hanover,	25000
Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel,	12000
Swedeland,	36000
Denmark,	35000
	<hr/> 509,000

Princes hitherto Neutral

King of Portugal,	15000
King of Sardinia,	20000
King of Poland,	36000



ORIGINAL

Electors of Saxony,	18000
Duke of Wirtemberg,	5000
Duke of Saxe-Gotha,	5000
Other Princes and Counts of th Empire,	8000
Great Duke of Tuscany,	8000
	<hr/> 117,000

From the Evening Post, April 25.

Paris, April 30. The Count de Maurepas, Minister for the Affairs of the Marine, is shortly to see out for Brest, in order to view that and other Ports along the Coast. The publick Entry of the Ambassador of the States General, is put off for some Days. Count Maurice of Saxony arrived here last Week from Germany.

London, April 25. By Letters from Jamaica, February 15th, we learn, that the Division of Admiral Hosier's Squadron is as follows: Under himself, the Breda, a 3d Rate, the Rippon and Leopard, 4th Rates, and the Greyhound, Winchelsea and Spence, 6th Rates. Under Commodore Edward St. Loe, the Superbe, Nottingham, Dunkirk and Dragon, 4th Rates; the Diamond, a 5th Rate, and the Happy, a 6th Rate. The Admiral's Flag was hoisted in the Breda, and Captain St. Loe's Flag in the Superbe: They were all then ready for sailing, and were victualled for four Months whole, and six Months short. The Berwick and Lenox Men of War, who were expected there, were, when arrived, to be added to that Part which Admiral Hosier kept under himself.

From the St. James's Evening Post, April 20.

Madrid, April 15. The King has not explained himself about the Effects of the Flotilla; and the Marquis de la Páz, Secretary of State, having acquainted the Pope's Nuncio here, with the Arrival of this Flotilla, says, among other Things in this Letter, "This is News which must concern France in a particular Manner, since it cannot be denied that the King of Spain has a Right to sequestrate the Effects of that Nation, till his most Christian Majesty's Intention be known, and to seize them in case he should attack us. You may however assure that Court, that notwithstanding this happy Success, his Catholick Majesty has not in the least changed his Sentiments about Peace, and that consequently the Course of your Negotiations will neither be obstructed or altered thereby, if France will but act

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"with Sincerity; and the Restitution of the English Effects already sequestrated throughout Spain, and of those of the French and Dutch which may still be sequestrated, shall always be comprehended in the Preliminaries projected."

Paris, April 25. According to Letters from Lauguedock, Rovergne, Guienne, Guescy, and other Places, they had there a hard Frost between the 30th of March and the 2d Inst. which has done great Prejudice to the Vines and other Fruits of the Earth. The Courier expected from Vienna, with the Emperor's Answer to the last Proposals of the Allies of Hanover, arrived here on the 20th, whereupon a Council was held in the King's Presence, which lasted two Hours. We are assured that it consents only to a Part of the six Articles proposed by those Allies Preliminary to a Congress, and that instead thereof his Imperial Majesty sent 12 other Articles.

Bristol, April 22. One Day last Week a poor Miller about 3 Miles from this City, found 150 l. in a Bag, which was dropp'd on the Road in a Pond by a Tradesman; who upon making Inquiry for his Money, the Miller was so honest, tho' generally reputed otherwise, as to give it him again: But the Owner was so uncivil as not to give the Miller one Farthing for his Satisfaction.

From the Daily Journal, April 25.

Debrecen, in Upper Hungary, March 30. On the 17th Inst. a terrible Fire began, which burnt down above 70 Houses. On the 24th it broke out again, by means of Incendiaries, and burnt above 50 more.

Vienna, April 19. We continue still to talk of the Exchange of certain Places, to facilitate an Accommodation.

Osland, April 27. N. S. The 4 Ships designed for the Greenland Fishery, are ready to sail. The Company don't make any Progress in their Affairs, except in building the Ship of 800 Tons, which advances pretty fast. The East and West India Company's Actions at Antwerp, were Yesterday at 13.1 half.

From the Whitehall Evening Post, April 25.

Copenhagen, April 16. This Morning the British and French Plenipotentiaries signed with our Ministers a Treaty of mutual Defence.

Wyr's

Wye's Letter verbatim, London, April 27.

Since our last arrived a Mail from France.

THE Bill for regulating the Woollen Manufactory, Enacts, That no Maker of mixt, medley or white Cloath, shall after the 10th of May 1728, use any warping Bars, but of such Length and Sizes as is directed by this Act, or with Thrums exceeding 18 Inches in Length, upon Forfeiture of 5 L. for each Offence: That no Maker of such Cloath, shall deliver out any Wool, or other Materials for making the same, but by Weight after the Rate of 16 Ounces in the Pound, and shall receive the same back by the like Weight, on the Forfeiture of 5 L. for every Offence: That no Clothier shall make use of any Ends of Yarns, Wafts, or other Refuse of Cloaths, and Druggates (Flax only excepted) in making Woollen Goods, upon Forfeiture of 5 L. for every Offence: A Clause to oblige every Maker of Broad Cloath to pay the Weavers thereof, according to the Number of Chains laid on the Warping Bars, and to prevent the excessive straining of the Cloth.

A Proviso, that this Act shall not extend to make void any Power given by Charter or Act of Parliament to the Corporation of Worcester. And the Bill for preventing the great Deceit used in Dying of black Cloath, Says and other Woollen Goods, Enacts, That if any Person after Midsummer next, Dye any of the above mentioned Goods for Madder-Blacks, the same not being Dyed throughout with Wood-Indigo and Mader, shall forfeit for every long Working Bays, containing 70 Yards, 44 sh. For every Colchester Bay, containing 35 Yards 22 sh. and so in Proportion for every greater and lesser Quantity: That if any Person after Midsummer next, shall use any Logwood in the Dying of Blue, shall forfeit 50 sh. for every Piece containing 44 Yards, and 4 sh. for every Piece containing 24 Yards, and so in Proportion for all Sorts of Woollen Goods Dyed Blue with Logwood.

Yesterday the Commons went into a Committee on Ways and Means; and Sir William Young, one of the Lords of the Treasury, moved, that towards raising Supply for the Service of this Year, 370,000 L. be raised on the Surplus of the Duty on Coals; upon which Debates arose, wherein Mr. Pultney, Mr. Lutwich and others opposed the Motion, insisting that it was illegal, since all the Surpluses are to be appropriated to the Sinking Fund, to which the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Mr. Clayton,

Mr. Boyl and others replied, That as the Coal Duty, was settled several Years after the Sinking Fund, the Surplus could not properly be applied thereto. At last on the Question put, Whether the Motion should be agreed to or not, the same was carried in the Affirmative 207, against 87. The said 370,000 L. is to be raised by Exchequer Bills, which the Bank will circulate at 3 per Cent. Interest.

Sir John Eyles, we hear, said, That should the above Motion pass into a Law, he believed 'twould not much contribute to the raising the S. S. Company's Stock.

This Day the Commons agreed to the Report of the former Resolution of the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered in a Bill accordingly.

This Day the Lords read a 2d time the Bill for better improving the Scots Fishery: As also that for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Dyeing; which, as is express'd in the Bill, tend to the Discredit of our Merchants, and whereby our Woollen Manufactures are greatly disparaged in Foreign Parts.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 15th Inst. say, that such a Fire was made by the Garrison, as it was believ'd would soon oblige the Spaniards to quit the Siege. And those from Madrid of the 24th Inst. N. S. advise, That 3 Privateers of that Nation were sailed from Malaga, and that two others were sitting out at Cadix: Whether an Order was come from his Catholick Majesty, requiring all the English there to depart in 18 Days; and 'twas believed that Order would be extended to the whole Kingdom of Spain.

Sir Robert Walpole is dangerously ill.

From the St. James's Evening-Post, April 27.

Tetuan, April 8. Six English Ships sailed hence Yesterday with Provisions for the Garrison of Gibraltar. The Governor of this Place has acquainted the English Consul, That in case the Garrison were put to a Strait, 1000 Moors were at his Master's Service whenever he should command them; and desired the Governor of Gibraltar might know the same.

Vienna, April 16. Upon Dispatches arrived from Berlin, secret Conferences were held Yesterday and this Day; after which the same Courier was sent back again. This, join'd with the Report, that Prince Eugene is shortly to go to Brabant to confer with

with a certain great Minister, keeps up the Hopes, that Peace will be preserved in Europe.

Antwerp, April 29. Our India Stock is now rising, on the Hopes, that by a Treaty, which now is on the Anvil, a certain Number of Ships will be allowed to trade to the E. Indies once in 3 Years. They write from Brussels, that General Zumbungen, Commander of the Troops in the Netherlands, has ordered the Imperial Regiments to be paid off for 12 Months past. A Detachment has been sent to the Frontiers, to secure the same against any sudden Attempt. They add, that the Archduchess has issued a Declaration, giving extraordinary Encouragement to all such as would enter Volunteers to augment the Imperial Dragoons. None are accepted, but able-bodied Men.

Hague, May 2. Our Advices from Madrid mention, that the Count de las Torres the Spanish General, had written to Court, That unless forthwith he could have a Supply of 6000 Men, the Siege of Gibraltar must be raised: Whereupon a grand Council was held, but the Resolutions taken therein were kept private: And that the King had ordered what Money was on board the Flotilla belonging to Foreigners, should be brought in to his Coffers.

Bayonne, April 26. The Spanish Troops in Catalonia are ordered to march for Guipuscoa.

Brussels, April 29. Yesterday the Archduchess our Governess issued Orders, That the Colonels of the Imperial Regiments should in three Days appear with their several Regiments, and be ready to march on the first Notice.

From the Evening Post, April 27.

Paris, May 3. 'Tis assured that M. de Fonseca, Minister of the Emperor, has received full Powers for settling the Preliminaries of a Congress, and that those of Spain are daily expected.

Petersburg, April 10. The Empress has not only appointed the Czarowitz a Confessor and Tutor of the Russian Communion, but also a Life Guard of 20 young Russian Gentlemen about his own Age, which is look'd upon as something very extraordinary.

Offend, May 4. On the 2d Inst sailed the four Ships belonging to the Greenland Company. On the 29th past arrived here 8 Colliers from Sunderland, and 9 other British Vessels from several Parts of Great Britain.

London, April 27. Sir Robert Walpole being dangerously ill of a Looseness and Vomiting, had two Physicians to sit up with him last Night.

S. S. Stock, 104, 3 4ths.

Edinburgh, May 2. What we mentioned in our last of the 4 Leith Ships being taken by the Algerines, proves but too true. This bad News was transmitted hither, it seems, by the Lime Man of War, Lord Vere Commander. They were seized by the Sea Horse of Algiers, the very same Vessel which not many Months ago was chased into Plymouth by two Dutch Men of War, where she was protected till they went off; and for this Act of Hospitality, she has made us this most ungrateful Requitah.

ADVERTISEMENT.

+ That the Town and Lands of HILLSIDE, lying within the Parish of Saline and Shire of Fife, are to be exposed to a publick voluntary Roup, within the House of James Henderson Tenant in Cagderford of Solgairth, upon Wednesday the 24th Day of MAY current, at Eleven a'clock in the Forenoon. The Progreis of Writs and Conditions of Sale, are to be seen in the Hands of John Edward of Solgairth, any Time before the Roup.

†† When the above Advertisement was last insert, by Mistake it was said that the Roup was to be on the 24th of August, in stead of the 24th of May current.

††† That a General Meeting of the Adventurers in the BANK OF SCOTLAND, is appointed to be held TOMORROW the Third of May Inst. at Three a'clock after Noon, at the Company's Office; for advising of some important Concerns of the Company.

††† That the Houses and Lands of POWDERHALL, on the Water of Leith, lately possessed by the Lord Forglen, are to be sette in Tack, jointly or separately: The House consists of several Rooms, and fit for the Accommodation of different Families; the Lands being under Grass. Any who has a mind, may enquire at the Gardner of Powderhall.

EDINBURGH. Printed for Mr. William Rolland, by Mr. Thomas Ruddiman. Sold at the Printing-house in Morocco's Close and at Mr. Alex. Symmers's Shop in the Parliament-Close. At both which Places Advertisements and Subscriptions are taken in.

N. B. The first Quarter of the Eighth Year commenced the 25th past: Therefore the Author expects the bygone Arrears will be sent up, together with the current Quarter, as they expect to be punctually served.